ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE

TO THE

DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

AT MYSORE

OCTOBER 1902.

GENTLEMEN,

I am commanded by His Highness the Maharaja to lay before you, as usual, an account of the Administration of the State during the year 1901-02; but before proceeding to it, I may be permitted to allude to the most important event of the Installation of the Maharaja, which took place, as you know, in August last. In this connection, His Excellency Lord Curzon gave us a striking proof of the special regard of the Government of India towards the Mysore State by honoring us with a second visit and taking a personal part in the functions connected with the happy event.

Two other important events may also be mentioned, as affecting us in common with the British Empire. The first was the peace which was concluded with the Boers in South Africa and which brought to a close a long and protracted war in which the British had been engaged. Mysore had the honor and satisfaction of several of its residents joining the famous Lumsden's Horse. More than one hundred horses were supplied for mounting this corps, and four non-commissioned native officers with some syces accompanied these horses. The next was the unfortunate illness of His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, which coming soon after the above joyous event, to the utter dismay and intense disappointment of the thousands of loyal subjects, and scores of faithful allies in all parts of the British Dominions, cast a gloom over the whole of the Empire—a gloom which spread to countries even outside its limits. But this was happily dispelled soon after, and the Coronation of His Majesty was celebrated on the 9th of August, immediately after the day of the Installation of our own beloved Sovereign—a conjunction of auspicious events specially pleasing to the people of Mysore, more so by the presence of the Viceroy in their midst.

I need not assure you, Gentlemen of the Assembly, that His Highness takes a lively interest in this Institution, which besides its usefulness, specially commends itself to him as being one of the measures of his late lamented father, whose ardent desire to advance the welfare of his subjects in every direction is so well known.

His Highness the Maharaja undertook a long tour towards the end of last year, leaving Mysore on the 18th of November, accompanied by Mr. Fraser, Tutor and Governor, and returning to Bangalore on the 8th of January 1902. In this tour, His Highness had again an opportunity of traversing all the districts of the State, except Bangalore and Kolar, and of improving his acquaintance with places and persons in a manner that cannot fail to be of considerable use in promoting the good of the country.

Season.—The official year that has just closed may be characterised as a normal one for the State in rainfall and agricultural prospects. The average rainfall (38·56 inches), though slightly less than that of the previous year, was above the average for the twenty years since 1870. The early rains of 1902 proved to be generally defective, and in the malnad and semi-malnad tracts the rainfall has been much below the average throughout the year up-to-date.

The agricultural situation may, however, be considered to be fair on the whole. The harvests have been good, and the prices are either the same as, or somewhat

easier than during the previous year. The standing crops in the Chitaldrug district and some other parts which were suffering for want of rain, have much improved on account of the copious showers we have had during the last few days.

Public Health.—In the matter of public health, the past year has again been unsatisfactory. The number of deaths exceeded that of births by about the same figure as last year, 20,000. The prevalence of fevers, judging from the numbers of deaths attributed to it, seems to have been of the same degree as in the previous year. Small-pox prevailed to a much larger, and cholera to a much smaller, degree, deaths from the latter being 2,470 as against four times that number in the year 1900-01.

Unfortunately, the plague increased in a marked manner. The last year was the worst of the four since the beginning of the outbreak in the State. The numbers for each year were :—

	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02
Cases	14,831	6,596	17,959	21,976
Deaths	12,272	5,001	13,573	16,083

Unfortunately, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts which are continuously being made, we have not yet any near prospect of seeing the last of this disease, as it has again broken out in a severe form in various places, being especially severe in the Mysore City.

Finance. Totals.—According to the preliminary accounts furnished by the Comptroller, the ordinary revenue receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 1,84,67,746, being less than the previous year's income by Rs. 52,790. The receipts from the railway were Rs. 4,95,237 as against Rs. 6,60,043. The total income of the State was Rs. 1,89,62,983, being below the revenue of the previous year (Rs. 1,91,80,579) by more than 2 lakhs.

The ordinary expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 1,77,47,959, which was less than the previous year's expenditure of Rs. 1,80,96,042 by nearly 3½ lakhs. The expenditure on railways was Rs. 7,84,541 against Rs. 10,40,619; and the extraordinary expenditure on the Cauvery Electric Scheme was Rs. 24,96,861 against Rs. 20,87,515 of the previous year.

There was a surplus of Rs. 7,19,787 against Rs. 4,24,494 of the previous year, after deducting the ordinary expenditure from the ordinary income of the State. But the expenditure on railways after using up the income from that source, left a deficit of Rs. 2,89,304 against Rs. 3,80,576 in the previous year; and the expenditure on the electric scheme was a large extraordinary item in both the years.

The deficit for the year (Rs. 20,66,378) was thus about the same as in the previous year (Rs. 20,43,597) notwithstanding a larger surplus by about 3 lakhs from the ordinary heads of account.

Receipts—Variations.

Land Revenue.—Under "Land Revenue" the collection was less than in the previous year on account of assessment of lands and quit-rent on inams by Rs. 1,09,000, while there was an increase of Rs. 56,000 on account of sale of occupancies and tree-rents on date trees, the latter (of about Rs. 10,000) being a new credit of revenue accruing from the revised classification of the tree-tax under the excise system.

The revenue on lands relinquished was Rs. 22,828 and that on those newly taken up Rs. 1,49,461. The total demand was Rs. 1,00,21,308, against Rs. 98,22,457 of the previous year.

Stamps.—The income from sale of stamps (both general and court fees) was less than in the previous year by about Rs. 46,000.

Excise.—In Excise Revenue there was a fall—Rs. 56,000 on account of smaller consumption of arrack, and Rs. 1,15,000 on account of smaller consumption of toddy and part of the tree-tax being credited as tree-rent to other departments under recent orders.

Sayer.—There was an increase of Rs. 43,000 realised under "Sayer," due chiefly to duty being realised on the stock of the previous year.

Forests.—In the items of Forest Revenue better sales of sandalwood gave an increase of 2½ lakhs, while the realisations from sale of timber were less by a quarter lakh and of "other items" by half a lakh.

Gold Mining.—The royalty credited during the year on account of gold mining shows a large increase of nearly a lakh, chiefly due to the adjustment of the arrears of the previous year.

As the accounts of all the Mines have not been received for the full year, the production of gold has to be approximately stated. Excepting the two, the Road Block and the Oriental, the production from the other nine Mines is estimated to have been oz. 480,427 of the value of £1,830,195 as against oz. 505,603 worth £1,921,085 of the previous year. The royalty due during the past year is accordingly estimated to be Rs. 13,12,635, that for the previous year being Rs. 14,40,810.

Amrit Mahal.—The increase of Rs. 20,000 under "Amrit Mahal" was chiefly due to larger sales.

State Investments.—No interest was realised during the year on deposits of current balances in the Madras Bank, pending a new agreement being arrived at, which, however, has since been done; and there was a net decrease of about Rs. 20,000 in the interest credited on account of various loans, the non-payment of interest by some of the Agricultural Banks accounting for about Rs. 15,000.

Police.—The refund of Rs 18,157 made by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company of the cost of the Police on the Harihar, Hindupur and Nanjangud lines from January 1895 to March 1896, and contribution of Rs. 4,211 from the Mining Companies for the Detective Police of the Kolar Gold Fields, together with some other minor items, gave an increase of more than Rs. 28,000 under the head "Police."

General Administration.—The receipt of Rs. 60,000 on account of the sale of Melville House in Bangalore in the previous year, explains the large decrease shown under this head in the past year's accounts.

Railways.—Under "Railways" there is a large decrease of Rs. 1,65,000. But this is more apparent than real. In the year 1900-01, the earnings of 15 months for the Mysore-Harihar line, and of three half years for the Nanjangud, Bangalore-Hindupur and Birur-Shimoga lines were credited in the accounts, whereas, for the year under review only one year's earnings were brought into account. This caused a difference of more than two lakhs, which was, however, reduced by an increase of Rs. 67,000, as the earnings of the Kolar Gold Fields line were credited for three instead of two half years as in the previous year.

Disbursements—Variations.

The important variations under Expenditure are described below:—

State Pensions.—The grant of the usual State pension to the third daughter of the late Maharaja from the last year, caused an increase of Rs. 80,000 under that head.

Land Revenue.—The large decrease of nearely three-quarters of a lakh was chiefly due to arrears left undrawn on account of remuneration of village servants, malnad land inam payments and to other decreases and savings in establishment charges.

Excise.—The decrease of about Rs. 30,000 under "Excise" is due to less expenditure having been incurred chiefly in charges of conveying liquor, office contingencies, purchase of furniture and instruments, and to other minor savings and decreases.

Forests.—The chief items that contributed to the increase of expenditure on "Forests" were on account of working charges part of which were old outstandings ordered to be adjusted during the year; on account of cost of subordinate Forest and Depot establishments in consequence of revision, and of fixed travelling allowances sanctioned to them. There was a saving on account of Mr. Pigot's reversion to the British Service, but it was nearly counterbalanced by the pay of the additional Deputy Conservator.

Interest.—The saving shown under Interest on Savings Banks Deposits of Rs. 1,46,000 is due to its not having been adjusted finally in the accounts of the year. The increased expenditure on account of interest on Mysore Debenture Loan (Rs. 12,000) is due to arrears having been paid during the year.

General Administration.—Under "General Administration" there were savings of Rs. 39,000 on account of the reduced pay of the Dewan and the absence of leave and officiating allowances, Rs. 11,000 under " travelling allowances," and Rs. 13,000 under " contingencies of the Dewan's office."

Education.—There was an increased expenditure of about Rs. 30,000, of which the noticeable items were Rs. 9,000 paid on account of the passage money and maintenance allowance to students of Electric Engineering in America; and Rs. 13,000 for increased building and other grants and establishment charges of the Central College Students' Hostel.

Muzrai.—The abolition of the appointment of Muzrai Superintendent created a saving of Rs. 9,000; there was a decrease of about the same sum under " Construction and repairs," and these with other items account for Rs. 32,000 shown as decrease under this head. But the excess expenditure in 1900-01 was to some extent nominal, being adjustments of previous years.

Medical.—The large increase of nearly Rs. 60,000 was chiefly made up of the following items:—Rs. 10,000, pay of Hospital Assistants owing to grant of promotions and the appointment of additional men; Rs. 22,000 on account of the pay of the Palace Physician reduced by about Rs. 8,000 on account of the reversion of Captain Carr-White in April 1902; and Rs. 33,000 on account of the maintenance of the Victoria Hospital throughout instead of for five months only as in the previous year.

Government Houses.—There was a large saving of Rs. 42,000 chiefly on account of charges of a contingent nature.

Scientific and Minor Departments.—The increase of Rs. 47,000 under Scientific and Minor Departments was chiefly due to the adjustment of charges on account of the Census of 1901 (Rs. 44,000).

Other Items.—The large decrease of 4⅓ lakhs under this head is explained by the absence of the necessity to provide for expenditure, as in the previous year, on account of the Royal marriages, charitable grants in memory of the late Maharaja, reception of important personages, tour expenses, and some minor items. These decreases were reduced by the following additional charges:—Rs. 29,000, compensation for land taken up for public purposes, chiefly in Mysore City; Rs. 53,000, cost of 100 horses and equipment supplied to Lumsden's Horse for service in South Africa; Rs. 1,03,000, subscription of Her Highness the Maharani-Regent to the Empress Memorial at Calcutta; Rs. 12,000, grant for Kolar Gold Fields New Town; and Rs. 31,000 Civil furlough allowances.

Plague.—There was a reduction in expenditure on account of the plague by Rs. 1,38,000. The decrease was mainly due to reduced expenditure on the erection of sheds (about Rs. 47,000), diminished establishment charges (about Rs. 47,000), reduction in special sanitary charges, etc. On the other hand, there was an increased expenditure of about Rs. 32,000 for removing certain blocks of houses in the Mysore City.

Army.—Rupees 2,79,000 was the increase of expenditure due to the formation of the Imperial Transport Corps, Rs. 25,000 for the Government Stud Farm at Kunigal, Rs. 48,000 under Palace military establishment, in consequence of adjustment of arrears of previous years, Rs. 26,000 for purchase of remounts, and Rs. 25,000 for other miscellaneous charges. These items together with some others of an unimportant nature, after deducting the savings in expenditure on account of the Imperial Service Regiment, and purchase and repair of arms, etc., account for a net increased outlay of about Rs. 3,43,000 under the head "Army."

State Railways.—The decrease of 2½ lakhs under " State Railways " is to a large extent nominal only, as Rs. 1,60,000 was due to guaranteed interest being adjusted for 12 months only, instead of for 15 months as in the previous year.

There was a decrease of expenditure of about Rs. 59,000 on the Kolar Gold Fields and Shimoga-Birur Railways, and an item of Rs. 43,000 on account of West Coast Railway Survey disappeared from the account.

Cauvery Power Scheme.—About 4 lakhs more than in the previous year were spent on the Cauvery Power Scheme, which has just been brought into successful operation.

Balance.—The balance in cash and Government paper at the beginning of the past year was Rs. 1,30,38,732. On the transactions relating to Public Debt accounts, there was a net credit of Rs. 3,50,369. Deducting the deficit for the past year, as already shown, of Rs. 20,66,378 from the sum of these two items, the result is Rs. 1,13,22,723, which was the balance in cash and Government paper at the close of the year.

Government Surplus.—The Government surplus according to the final accounts of 1900-01 was Rs. 67,51,719. Deducting the deficit of the year, the amount of this surplus at the close of the past year would be Rs. 46,85,341. It may be stated here that this amount has still further been reduced by the payment of the Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs which fell due in August last.

Budget for 1902–03.

The budget for the current year (1902-03) estimates the ordinary receipts at Rs. 1,83,30,000, those from Public Works and Railways at Rs. 5,28,000, and from the Cauvery Power Scheme at Rs. 18,00,000. The total receipts from all sources are estimated to reach Rs. 2,06,67,000 against Rs. 1,89,10,000 estimated and Rs. 1,89,62,983 actual receipts of 1901-02.

The expenditure under the ordinary heads is estimated at Rs. 1,57,93,000, that for Public Works (including sanitary) at Rs. 26,84,000, that on State Railways at Rs. 8,50,000, and the outlay for maintenance, etc., of the Cauvery Power Scheme at Rs. 7,73,000. The total expenditure thus estimated is Rs. 2,01,00,000.

Local Revenue.

District Funds.—The income under all heads of District Funds amounted to Rs. 6,02,126 and including the opening balance, the sum available for expenditure was Rs. 8,67,655. The actual expenditure was Rs. 5,77,113, the details being Rs. 4,54,549 on public works, Rs. 16,725 on sanitation, Rs. 57,475 in affording medical aid, Rs. 19,051 for accommodation to travellers, and the rest on miscellaneous items.

Local Funds General.—The receipts under "Local Funds General" amounted to Rs. 1,08,764, and with the opening balance of Rs. 2,35,963, a sum of Rs. 3,44,727 was available, the total expenditure under this head being Rs. 76,027.

Village School Fund.—A sum of Rs. 2,21,265 was credited to the Village School Fund during the year. Excluding the invested amount of two lakhs, the sum available for expenditure was Rs. 2,78,391. A sum of Rs. 2,76,994 was expended out of this amount.

Municipal Funds.—The receipts under all heads of municipal income amounted to Rs. 6,93,000, of which a sum of Rs. 5,48,000* was realized from taxation, and the balance from loans, grants-in-aid from Government and other miscellaneous sources. Including the opening balance of Rs. 3,15,233, the sum available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,09,225. The chief items of expenditure were Rs. 1,79,716 on conservancy, Rs. 1,58,804 on public works, Rs. 51,719 in rendering medical aid, Rs. 49,163 on lighting, Rs. 20,654 on education, Rs. 22,492 on registration of vital statistics, including plague charges, and Rs. 27,298 on the improvement of the Mysore City. The closing balance of a little over four lakhs was distributed over the large number of 124 municipalities.

	Rs.
* i. Octori ...	2,09,114
ii. House-tax ...	1,73,867
iii. License receipts	31,128
iv. Carriage tax ...	3,181
v. Tax on animals	916
vi. Tolls and ferries	36,678
vii. Mohatarfa ...	93,347
Total ...	5,48,231

Forest.

The Forest Regulation was amended by Regulation IX of 1901.

Various tracts situated in all the districts of the State, of an area of about 362 miles, have been notified under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation for investigation and inclusion as State Forests. An area of about 340 acres has been disafforested in the Tumkur district under Section 30 of the Forest Regulation.

About 70 square miles of forest were surveyed in the Hassan, Tumkur and Shimoga districts, and 250 miles of new demarcation lines were cut in various

districts. Out of 1,539 square miles of State Forests, only about 32 miles were injured by fire.

About a lakh and a half was the sum realised from sale of about 238,000 cubic feet of timber; and the quantity of sandalwood sold was about 2,000 tons, and the revenue realised about 10 lakhs.

No work was done during the past year under Kheddas, but it is gratifying to note that Mr. K. Shamiengar has succeeded in capturing a large herd of elephants in the Chamrajnagar taluk in the operations conducted about the time of the Installation.

Mining and Geological Survey.—The number of Gold Mines at work was the same as in the previous year (14)—two mines (Krishnarajpur and Jayamangalam) having stopped, and two (Mysore-Nagar and South Amble) having started work; but the work done in the latter has not advanced much beyond the stage of preparation.

Since 1887, the production of gold from the Kolar Gold Field steadily increased in value year by year till the last, when it fell by more than £90,000 below that of the previous year. The average quality of the ore has been slowly deteriorating, and the Mining Companies have been endeavouring and successfully contriving to meet this deterioration by treating larger quantities of the ore. This requires a much larger quantity of water; and as during the first half of the year the supply of water proved to be insufficient, the work at the Champion Reefs and Ooregum Mines had to be wholly or partly suspended for some time. This circumstance explains the fall of production, and shows how necessary an adequate supply of water is for the Gold Field. The Companies are likely to pay adequately for the water supplied to them; and a plan has been approved to provide this from works at the Bethamangala tank at an estimated cost of 11 lakhs.

Another important work connected with the Mines, which has been started and successfully completed within the last two years and brought into operation, is the Electric Power Installation. This substitution of steam by electricity is expected to result in a considerable saving in the working expenses of the Mines, helping them to work a larger quantity of ore with profit.

The long-vexed question of the renewal of the Mining Leases was satisfactorily settled during the year. An agreement has been arrived at between the Government and the leading Companies, allowing them to renew the leases for a further period of 30 years from 1910, on condition of their paying 5 per cent royalty on gross out-put, together with 2½ per cent of all dividends declared by the Companies.

The question of the terms on which new leases are to be granted has also been satisfactorily settled.

There was a considerable quantity of corundum collected under a license; and an exploring license was granted for certain aluminium minerals on behalf of the Cauvery Reduction Syndicate.

About 25,000 men were employed in the Mines, about 14,000 of them working under-ground. There were 211 accidents resulting in the death of 75 persons and serious injuries to 158 persons.

Public Works.—The total expenditure incurred on works of all descriptions (other than Railways) carried out during the year 1901-02 by the Public Works Department, amounted to Rs. 48,97,025, exclusive of the English payment of £68,380-19-8, equivalent to Rs. 10,25,715, made on account of the Cauvery Power Scheme.

Buildings.—The re-construction of the Palace at Mysore, for which an estimate of Rs. 24,92,992 has been sanctioned by Government, was pushed forward as rapidly as the nature of the work permitted The Ambavilas Durbar Hall was practically completed, with the exception of the ceiling and internal paintings, decorations and fittings. Satisfactory progress was also made in other respects. On the Victoria Hospital at Bangalore, a further sum of Rs. 54,000 was expended in the construction of Matron's Quarters and some out-houses considered absolutely necessary for the efficient working of the institution.

Fair progress was also made on the construction of the Revenue Survey and Land Record Office at Bangalore, the new Taluk Cutcherry at Srinivaspur, the

Anglo-Vernacular school at Shimoga, and addition to the Maharani's hospital at Mysore; while the Agricultural Chemist's laboratory and office at Bangalore, the new high school at Tumkur, and the officials' quarters at Koppa were completed satisfactorily. The Marriage Pavilion attached to the Jaganmohan Palace was considerably improved and redecorated for the Installation of His Highness the Maharaja.

A project for buildings for the Transport Corps costing Rs. 3,62,071 was sanctioned by Government. During the year, two Division Lines and 82 huts were completed, while the remaining buildings made satisfactory progress.

Since however, one more line has been completed and occupied, and only two now remain to be completed.

Communications.—Under this head, the principal works in hand were the widening of the existing railway-feeder road and the opening out of a new loop road from Balaghat towards Marikuppam on the Kolar Gold Fields; the widening and extension of the Bababudan Hill roads; the opening out of the second section of the Saklespur-Gonibid road; the further extension of the Sagar-Malnad road; the metalling of the Gundlupet-Sultan's Battery road; and the bridging of the difficult river-crossings on the Ananthapur-Tirthahalli road.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.—As in the previous year, works of miscellaneous public improvements were chiefly confined to the Basavangudi and Malleswaram Extensions in the City of Bangalore; a third turbine was added to the water-supply works for the City of Mysore; the new park formed at Mysore and named after His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, was improved, and the Vanivilas road extended.

The new town at the Kolar Gold Fields was also laid out.

Irrigation.—The work turned out on the Marikanave project was satisfactory, the quality being good, and the rates far less than those estimated. Nearly 1,674,000 cubic feet of masonry were built during the year, thereby raising the height of the dam from the average level of 37·00 in the previous year to R. L. 60·00. The inverted arch of the sluice was completed and the abutments raised to half height, 46 feet of water was stored in the reservoir against 30 in the previous year. The question of generating electric power for industrial purposes from the power obtainable from the water passing through the irrigation sluice, is still engaging the attention of Government. Meanwhile, the required steel pipes have been fixed in the sluice and the survey of the low-level channel started.

Good progress was also made on the other large incomplete irrigation works of the previous year, *viz.*, the restoration of the Bethamangala tank and the improvement of the Ramasagara tank channel in the Kolar district; the construction of the new Mavatur tank in the Tumkur district; the Kalhalli-Chikmadore and Mirsabihalli new tanks in the Chitaldrug district; the restoration of the Kempasagara tank and the new aqueduct at 7¼ mile of Chikdevarayasagar channel in the Mysore district; and the restoration of the Kittur anikat and channel in the Hassan district. The following works were either completed or were approaching completion:—The restoration of the Timmanhalli Tangalmadu tank, and the construction of the Sankanapur anikat in the Tumkur district; the Hulhalli channel improvement and extension, the Kalhalli anikat re-construction and the restoration of the Karigala, Kottebetta, Kirgaval, Markal and Honnavar tanks in the Mysore district. A fair start was made on the breached Kyatagonkere tank in the Tumkur district.

In the Address of last year, reference was made to the question of the settlement of a policy to be adopted for the restoration and maintenance of minor irrigation works. In furtherance of this object, the Government have appointed a Committee to investigate and report upon the subject in detail.

In this connection, it may be stated that the members of the Irrigation Commission visited Bangalore in January last and held sittings at the Public Offices, where they examined a large number of officers and private persons of this State. It is expected that when their report is published, much useful information will be obtained.

Sanitary Works.—The chief sanitary works under execution during the year were—the opening out of conservancy lanes in the congested parts of the

Bangalore City, and the water-supply works for the towns of Kolar, Chitaldrug and Chikmagalur.

Memorial Works.—The memorial works to His Highness the late Maharaja at Calcutta and Seringapatam have made good progress.

Famine Protective and Relief Works.—The Superintending Engineer who has been deputed on special duty to ascertain and report how far the irrigation possibilities of the State have already been utilized, and what future possibilities of development exist as a protection against recurring famines, has completed the preliminary investigation and has been asked to get up projects for 48 selected protective works, and is now engaged on this work. Projects for the works entered in the Famine Relief Programmes are also being gradually got up by the Division Officers concerned.

Cauvery Power Works.—In connection with the Cauvery Power Scheme, during the year the Channels and Power and Transformer houses at Sivasamudram, and Transformer and Motor houses at Kolar were completed; the Penstock pipes were laid and the whole of the machinery erected. The Transmission Line was also completed; and the current at full voltage (30,000 volts) was successfully transmitted for the first time to the Gold Fields on the 30th June. The final testing of the plant has since been carried out, and 4,185 horse-power has been earning revenue since the end of August.

Railways.—The total net earnings on the open lines of railway were Rs. 6,61,310, the percentage to capital outlay being 2·92 on the Mysore-Harihar, 2·60 on Bangalore-Hindupur, 1·42 on Mysore-Nanjangud and 0·89 on Birur-Shimoga. The Kolar Gold Fields line, as usual, earned the highest, yielding a return of 8·71.

The expenditure incurred on capital works and surveys during the year was Rs. 79,681. Two projects for the Arsikere-Mangalore and Mysore-Tellicherry lines on narrow or light gauge, have been prepared and submitted to the Government of India.

Judicial.—The number of cases, both Civil and Criminal, for disposal before the courts was about the same as in the previous year. Some of the important changes were—the transfer of Yedatore taluk from the civil jurisdiction of the Hole-Narsipur Munsiff to that of the Additional Munsiff of Mysore, the withdrawal of civil jurisdiction from the Kolar Gold Fields Magistrate, and its addition to the Munsiff of Kolar, who has been directed to hold his court periodically in the Gold Fields, and the transfer of the Munsiff's court at Maddagiri as a temporary measure to Tumkur, to dispose of the arrears accumulated there.

There is much accumulation of arrears of work in the civil courts and it is recognised some speedy relief is necessary to the litigant public. The remedial measures are under the consideration of the Chief Court.

Police.—The strength of the police force consisted of 884 officers and 5,054 men. Seven officers (one Deputy Inspector-General, 2 Inspectors, 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Jamadars and 1 Head Constable) and 22 men were reduced, as they were on the temporary establishment; and an addition was made to the Kolar Gold Fields Police of 1 prosecuting inspector, 4 chief and 2 head constables, 1 drill instructor and 40 constables and 10 recruits.

The total number of cases pending and reported during the year was 9,938 against 9,163 in the previous year; and about 30·85 per cent of them ended in conviction, the number left undisposed of for the next year being 1,835. 6,893 persons were arrested, of whom 61·2 per cent were convicted, being about the same proportion as in the previous year. The value of property reported to have been lost was Rs. 1,30,154, of which 43 per cent is stated to have been recovered.

Legislation.—The Local Boards Regulation was finally approved and promulgated during the year. A set of rules which, in fact, are quite indispensable to put the Regulation into operation, is drawn up and is now under consideration. Some of the other Regulations passed are—Excise Regulation (V of 1901), Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure for exempting bonuses under the State Life Insurance Scheme from attachment (VI of 1901), and Regulation to prevent damage to the Cauvery Electric Transmission (I of 1902).

Among the important measures under consideration, may be mentioned drafts relating to Police, Municipalities and revision of the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes and the Registration Act.

Education.—There was a small decline, chiefly due to plague, in the number of schools and pupils, the public schools declining in number from 2,244 to 2,231, and the attendance therein from 94,991 to 91,182. The number of private schools was 1,700 and their attendance 20,442. There was a slight decline also in the percentage of boys and girls to population of school-going age, being respectively 23 and 4. During this year, 10 schools were opened specially for the backward class of *Lambanis* in Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Tumkur districts.

The total expenditure on Education was Rs. 11,44,352, of which—

Rs. 6,73,693 was from State Funds,
„ 2,61,839 from Village School Fund,
„ 33,516 from Municipal Funds,
„ 89,435 from fees,
„ 85,869 from private sources.

Thirty-four girls were successful in the Lower Secondary Examination, and two passed the Lower Secondary Teachers' Test. A new set of rules was passed for the constitution of committees for managing girls' schools. A revised scale of pay for school mistresses according to their qualifications was also sanctioned.

It is very pleasing to mention that there were more than the usual number of benefactions for educational purposes during the year. Of these, the offer of Sowcar Doddanna Setti of Bangalore to construct and endow a free English School up to the Lower Secondary Standard at a large cost, the gift by Sowkar Padma Setti of a substantial building named Vanivilasa Patasala, after Her Highness the Maharani, with an endowment for scholarships, at Sravanabelagola, for a mixed school, and an endowment by Mr. Siddappa of Nanjangud to encourage the study of Veda and Vedanta in the Nanjangud Patasala, deserve special mention.

The inspection staff has been revised and placed on an improved footing, a new class on Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 450 being opened for the Deputy Inspectors of Schools, and the Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education being provided with a separate establishment and utilized for inspection work.

The Industrial School at Mysore has been, placed under a strong committee of experienced gentlemen; and some of the aided institutions, such as the Mission School of Kolar, have made good progress.

As stated in the Address of last year, four students, one of whom was an Assistant Engineer, were sent out to America to be trained as Electrical Engineers, at the expense of Government. The last, unfortunately, could not stay on; but the other three, of whom two are graduates of the Madras University, are reported to be making very good progress.

An offer of substantial help has been made by Government to the Provisional Committee for the Institute of Science projected by Mr. Tata of Bombay, on the understanding it would be located at Bangalore.

The improvement of resources for placing the primary education on an expanded and more efficient scale has become a matter of urgent necessity, the expenditure during the last few years having exceeded the receipts of those years.

To the Oriental Library in Mysore, 226 printed volumes and 434 Sanskrit and Kannada manuscripts have been added; and the work of publishing old works is going on.

Archæology.—Considerable progress was made in finishing and passing through the press the inscriptions of the various districts remaining to be dealt with, 4,300 inscriptions being disposed of.

A valuable work called *Kavikanthahara* was brought to light, composed by Suryanka, minister of the Belur king Venkatadri Nayaka.

Muzrai.—A sum of about Rs. 36,000, made up of the funds belonging to the institutions and contributions from devotees, with some grants from State Funds, was sanctioned for repairs to be carried out to 51 Muzrai Institutions. Twelve local committees were appointed during the year. A register of inam lands of all Muzrai Institutions in the State is being compiled, 18 taluks being finished till now.

Agriculture, Botany and Horticulture.—The Agricultural Chemical Laboratory was practically completed during the year. One hundred and five analyses were made, the materials examined for agricultural purposes being principally sugars,

soils and fertilisers. The remainder of the analytical work was done for the Geological department and embraced the analyses of ores, minerals and samples of gold. Two bulletins, one on coffee cultivation and the other on entomology, were published, and a large number of copies circulated in the State free of charge.

Two species of rubber tree, two of hemp plant and *bhabar* grass are being cultivated in the Lal-Bagh for propagation, as they seem to have a promising, economic future for the country.

Agricultural Banks.—Of the 64 banks to which advances aggregating Rs. 15,14,500 were sanctioned by Government, one, namely—Haniyur Bank, ceased to work in 1899, and two others did not begin to work, having failed to satisfy the conditions under which the advances sanctioned could be drawn. One bank which, owing to dissensions among its members, transacted no business in the year before last, resumed its work in the last year. There were thus 61 banks working during the year against 60 in the previous year; of these, two, the one at Chikmagalur and the other at Saklespur, were intended for the benefit of the coffee planters and the remaining 59 for the benefit of those engaged in ordinary agricultural operations.

These latter banks were scattered all over the State, and the money advanced to them by Government aggregated Rs. 7,52,000, of which Rs. 1,09,000 was recovered during the last three years, the loans ranging from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 43,000. The total number of members was 2,715, the largest number in any one Bank being 253 and the smallest 10. Of the total number of members, 2,227 or 82 per cent were borrowers, the loans ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3,000, classified as follows:—

Loans.	Number recipients.
Not exceeding Rs. 20	53
Exceeding Rs. 20 but not exceeding Rs. 50	239
Exceeding Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 100	245
Exceeding Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 250	575
Exceeding Rs. 250 but not exceeding Rs. 500	482
Exceeding Rs. 500 but not exceeding Rs. 1,000	447
Exceeding Rs. 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 2,000	155
Exceeding Rs. 2,000 but not exceeding Rs. 3,000	31

The number of recipients of small loans not exceeding Rs. 100 formed only 24 per cent of the whole, and their largest number was in the Tavarekere Agricultural Bank, which early recognised the importance of rendering the institution useful to a large body of petty agriculturists, and restricted the maximum limit of individual loans to Rs. 100. The aggregate amount of loans granted by these banks, exclusive of renewals, was Rs. 10,70,200, of which, according to the information supplied by the banks themselves, Rs. 6,96,000 were used to liquidate previous debts and Rs. 3,19,200 for the agricultural purposes noted below:—

Rs.	
2,34,500	for purchase of bullocks, carts, ploughs, seed, manure, etc.,
30,900	for improving waste lands,
13,700	for extending holdings,
11,000	for sinking wells,
21,100	for payment of kandayam.

The loans repaid by the members amounted to nearly Rs. 5,30,000, and there were arrears of instalments, etc., due by them to the extent of nearly a lakh of rupees. If, as the figures indicate, the members generally of the agricultural class, have been relieved of their previous debts bearing high rates of interest and have not resorted again to the usurious money-lenders, it may be said that the banks have to a large extent fulfilled the purpose with which they were started. The chief defects in their working were, however, (1) inability or unwillingness of the Directors to enforce punctual repayments, (2) want of efforts to extend their usefulness by securing larger co-operative credit. At present, the repayment of Government money in the absence of accretions to the banks' capital from private sources has virtually the effect of causing a reduction to that extent of the Capital and thereby restricting the extent of their operations. During the past year orders were issued for the regular and methodical inspection of these banks by Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants.

Turning now to the two Coffee Banks, the one at Chikmagalur consisted of 24 members owning, besides dry and wet lands, coffee estates, nearly 2,400 acres in extent. The loan advanced by Government was three lakhs of rupees. The members liquidated debts to the extent of Rs. 1,80,400 and used the balance to work their estates. Their hopes of being able to discharge the Government loan in seven years were, however, upset by the depression in trade and the consequent fall in the prices of coffee. The receipts of the Bank both under "Repayments by members" as well as "Interest" fell from Rs. 78,475 in 1899-1900, to Rs. 18,840 in 1900-01 and Rs. 12,098 in 1901-02, the arrears due by the members to the Bank being nearly a lakh of rupees. The loans to members by the Bank for annual up-keep of estates fell, in consequence, from Rs. 64,221 in 1899-1900, to Rs. 24,485 in 1900-01 and Rs. 665 in 1901-02. Two years ago, as an alternative to the application to Government for more funds for the working of estates, the members were authorised to procure loans for the purpose on the security of standing crops.

The position of the Saklespur Bank, which has been granted a loan of rupees four lakhs, was even worse. The twelve members constituting it liquidated debts to the extent of three lakhs and used the balance for the up-keep of the estates. Two of them had still some debts left and almost all suffered from diminished outturn in successive years. The receipts of the Bank from interest and repayment of loans fell from Rs. 39,226 in 1898-99 to Rs. 13,467 in 1899-1900, Rs. 19,010 in 1900-01 and Rs. 518 in 1901-02. The loans to members likewise fell from Rs. 45,420 in 1898-99 to Rs. 13,400 in 1899-1900, Rs. 100 in 1900-01 and Rs. 2,900 in 1901-02; the arrears of instalments and interest due by the members amounting nearly to Rs. 2,99,000. The interest due to Government was in arrears for nearly three-half years. The members of this Bank were also authorised to procure loans on the security of standing crops for the annual up-keep, but this arrangement in the case of both the Banks is stated not to have given satisfaction, as the loans that could, in the present circumstances, be procured on the security of crop, were inadequate in the case of some of the estates to maintain them in good condition; and further the members were unable to procure the loans when most needed. The Banks, too, had no control in regard to the application of the loans so obtained independently of them.

To prevent further deterioration of the estates, on the security of which large loans have been granted, and the well-being of which is therefore essential for their recovery, the only possible remedial measure is to advance to these two Banks for a few years such sums of money as are necessary for their up-keep and as could be got back from the crop year after year. For this purpose the Government will be advised by an expert, on whom will also fall the duty of inspecting and arresting the further deterioration of the estates. Arrangements for the purpose are under consideration.

Savings Banks.—The withdrawals during the year amounted to about 23 lakhs, and the deposits to 30 lakhs. The total amount for which Government was liable on this account was Rs. 58,14,043 at the close of the year.

State Life Insurance Scheme.—The scheme of State Life Insurance has been working successfully. Seven hundred and forty-three policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 3,45,086 for a monthly premium of Rs. 1,169-4-0, were accepted during the year. There were 50 deaths (20 being from plague) among the assured, giving rise to claims amounting to Rs. 59,412-12-0. At the close of the year, there were on the books 5,312 policies on 3,254 lives, assuring for Rs. 34,24,570-4-0 and realising monthly premia of Rs. 12,259-4-0.

The amount at the credit of the Fund at the close of the year was Rs. 7,79,232-5-4, which is held by Government, interest at Savings Bank rate being credited yearly.

Retrospect.—And here we may take a brief survey of the results achieved during the Regency period. At a time of great trial and sorrow, Her Highness the Maharani, C.I., nobly came forward, as you remember, in the midst of her deep affliction and took up the Administration of the State in place of her illustrious consort, our late lamented Maharaja. Under the able guidance of the Maharani-Regent, the advancement of the country found no interruption, and the numerous public works and other marks of Her Highness' reign bear testimony to the beneficent

spirit in which the Administration was conducted and to the success which attended Her Highness' efforts in continuing the laudable policy of the late Maharaja to increase the prosperity of the country and in conserving the birth-right of her son.

Finance.—In the first year of the Regency, the total revenue amounted to 181 lakhs, which was the highest since the Rendition, and except during two years, 1896-97 and 1898-99, the income during each of the remaining five years exceeded that of the first year. In 1896-97, owing mainly to the unfavourable character of the year's rainfall, there was a decrease of about five lakhs as compared with the income of the previous year, but there was a remarkable improvement in the succeeding year, owing to favourable seasons, and the increase amounted to more than 14 lakhs. In 1898-99 there was a large decline again, owing to the prevalence of plague in various parts of the Province and the consequent unsettlement of business. On the whole, however, there was an increase of about 36 lakhs of rupees during the Regency period, and this was obtained from increases in Land Revenue, owing to extended cultivation and survey settlement of some taluks. Increased royalty on the out-turn of gold and increased excise tree-tax revenue also contributed their *quota* to this aggregate increase. During the seven years of the Regency the net excess expenditure over the ordinary expenditure of 1894-95, *viz.*, 149 lakhs, amounted to about 181 lakhs, of which the main items were the enhanced subsidy of 10½ lakhs per annum, plague charges, formation of a Railway Sinking Fund, Cauvery Falls Power Scheme, pensions to members of the Ruling family, Royal marriages, Marikanave Project, construction of the New Palace at Mysore, revision of establishments, etc. Of this net excess expenditure Rs. 1,18,02,000 were met from the income during the seven years, and the remainder from the surplus at the close of 1894-95, which was Rs. 1,27,23,615.

Land Tenure, Agriculture and Famine Protection.—During the period the survey and settlement of the remaining taluks in the State was completed. A revision-survey was commenced in the Chitaldrug district and the same has already been completed in two of the taluks.

The area of Government lands under cultivation at the close of 1894-95 was 6,313,814 acres, while at the close of 1901-02 it was very nearly 6,600,000 acres, thereby showing an increase of nearly 300,000 acres, of which about 25,000 acres were under wet and garden and about 270,000 under dry cultivation.

The continued improvement of land revenue enabled the Government in 1896 to adopt definite measures for a material reduction of the taxation upon the malnad areca gardens. The garden land-tax in the four important areca-producing taluks of Sorab, Sagar, Nagar and Koppa was assimilated to the rates of the Tirthahalli taluk, which were acknowledgedly moderate and equitable. The relief afforded was about 22 per cent of the tax collected.

As stated in the Address of 1901, the scheme of Agricultural Banks did not prove as great a success as was expected when they were started. A special officer was appointed in December 1896 to examine into the working of the Banks and to explain to the people the principles on which they were to be founded and worked. The number of Banks at the end of June last was 61.

For the purpose of a systematic examination of soils, for the introduction of improved methods of cultivation, and other allied purposes, and for affording advise to those engaged in the coffee industry, which was specially needed, an Agricultural Chemist was appointed in 1899. A Chemical Laboratory in connection with the above object was established at Bangalore. The Agricultural Chemist was also useful in directing the analyses of specimens for the Geological Department.

On account of the fear of a drought in the beginning of 1897, large sums in addition to the usual allotments were granted for the excavation of drinking-water wells and for works of village sanitation and loans to raiyats. Programmes of village relief works, where they were wanted, were got ready. A Famine Relief Code was issued conforming in the main with the approved policy of the Government of India, but providing for the execution in the early stages of distress, through the agency of the Revenue Department, of small village works calculated to afford the poorer agriculturists and landless field-labourers the means of earning a sufficient livelihood near their homes.

A Superintending Engineer was specially deputed in 1901 for investigating the existing facilities of irrigation and possibilities of future development.

Geology and Gold Mining.– The Geological Department was organised towards the close of the year 1894, in order to conduct a systematic geological survey of the whole Province and to investigate its mineral resources. With this work was also combined the supervision and inspection of Mines. During the period under review it was only possible to examine the country superficially, and much more detailed work will be needed to locate and describe the mineral wealth of the country.

There was a remarkable development of the Gold Mining industry during the period. The population of the Kolar Gold Fields, which in 1891 was only 7,085, rose to 38,204 in 1901, with a density per square mile of 2,547. The value of gold extracted from the commencement of the industry was £16,269,317. Out of this the quantity produced during the period of the Regency was £12,576,319. The royalty received during these eight years was more than 91 lakhs of rupees.

The number of Mines at work at the close of 1901-02 was 14.

In December last the Hon'ble Mark Napier was deputed by Messrs. Taylor & Sons, London, as a delegate on behalf of the Kolar Mining Companies, and the long-pending question of the renewal of leases was settled satisfactorily to the Mining Companies as well as to the Mysore Government.

A most important work connected with the Mines, which was started and successfully completed within the last two years and brought into operation, is the famous Cauvery Power Installation. The substitution of steam by electricity is expected to result in a considerable saving in the working expenses of the Kolar Mines, helping them to work a larger quantity of ore with profit. The Cauvery Scheme, it is believed, will serve as a potential factor in the development of various other industries.

Education.—The number of public institutions, which was 1,767 at the close of 1894-95, rose to 2,231 at the end of the last official year; but the number of pupils declined from 111,020 to 91,112, chiefly owing to the ravages of plague.

The total expenditure on Education rose from nearly 8¼ lakhs to nearly 11½ lakhs.

Two special classes for training adult Hindu widows for the profession of teaching were opened in the Maharani's girls' school. In 1899-00 the upper classes of this school were organised into a college department with a high school. Buildings for students' hostels were constructed at Bangalore and Mysore at a cost of more than a lakh of rupees, and suitable grants-in-aid were given to homes established at other district head-quarters. A lecturer on Biology and Geology was appointed in the Central College.

Scholarships were established for apprentices in the artware factory at Mysore and the railway workshops at Bangalore. Four students were sent out to America to be trained as Electrical Engineers at the expense of Government.

The inspection staff was revised and placed on a better footing. A revised scale of salaries for lady teachers according to their qualifications was sanctioned.

Legislation.—Twenty Regulations were passed during the period under review. Among these may be mentioned a Regulation for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Village Sanitation Regulation, the Game Regulation, the Local Boards Regulation, and the Regulation relating to Weights and Measures.

Public Works.—To strengthen the Administration Branch of the Department and to afford better control over expenditure, with more frequent and effective inspections of works in progress, as well as more thorough scrutiny of projects under preparation, the Province was divided in January 1897 into two Circles, each under the direct control of a Superintending Engineer.

On account of the unfortunate destruction of some parts of the Palace by fire in February 1897, it became necessary to rebuild those portions on a new and more elegant design at an estimate costing nearly 25 lakhs of rupees. The progress which had been made in the work up to the end of June last has already been recorded above. A building for the Bacteriological Institute was also completed.

Irrigation.—More than a crore of rupees was spent during the period on irrigation works, about three-fourths of which was on original works. A reference has already been made to the Marikanave Reservoir. Other important works

sanctioned during the period were the Mavattur tank at a cost of Rs. 2,81,928, the Mirsabihalli tank and the Parsarampur tank, both costing more than 2½ lakhs. The growing deterioration of the minor tanks, which has been going on for the past several years, also received much anxious consideration.

Communications.—The total mileage of roads rose from 5,107 to more than 5,300 miles. Among the important bridges undertaken were the bridge across the Cauvery at Yedatore, that across the Hemavati at Hole-Narsipur, and the bridge across the Bhadra at Tadasa.

Sanitation.—During the period the Chamaraj and Vanivilas Water Works, which had been started in the previous reign, were completed. The water-supply works for Hunsur, Yedatore, Nanjangud and Closepet were completed.

Railways.—The Birur-Shimoga Railway was a new line constructed during this period, and it was opened for traffic on the 1st December 1899. It cost the State about 23 lakhs of rupees and is 38 miles in length. Other lines were surveyed and estimated for, *viz.*, the Arsikere-Mangalore line, Mysore-Tellicherry line, Dodballapur-Chikballapur line and Bowringpet-Kolar line. In regard to the Mysore-Harihar Railway the difference between the net earnings and the amount of interest paid to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company to the close of 1900-01 resulted in a loss to Government of nearly 46 lakhs of rupees. The net earnings of the other four railways, however, showed a small gain.

Municipal and Local Funds.—The number of municipalities rose from 107 to 124, and the annual income from Rs. 5,63,000 to nearly 8 lakhs. A new Sanitary Board was constituted for the Kolar Gold Fields, which is about 15 miles in extent.

Medical Relief.—The number of hospitals and dispensaries increased from 116 to 135. On account of the outbreak of plague, nearly 20 lakhs of rupees were spent in affording relief to the sufferers and in other ways checking its ravages. Still the mortality from it during the four years ending with June last was no less than about 47,000.

The Victoria Hospital at Bangalore came into existence during the Regency period. It was built in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her late Majesty Queen Empress Victoria. The foundation-stone was laid in 1897 by Her Highness the Maharani-Regent, and the Hospital was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Curzon, in 1900. An Eye-Infirmary and Hospital was opened on the 9th November 1896 in the Bangalore City.

Population.—According to the Census taken in 1901 the population of the State was 5,539,399, showing an increase of about 6 lakhs over the figures of 1891; the density per square mile increased from 168 to 188.

Military.—In 1901 the formation of an independent Transport Corps for purposes of Imperial Defence, consisting of 300 carts and 700 ponies, was sanctioned. Up to the end of the last official year, two divisions of the Corps were nearly ready and the construction of the necessary buildings was also well in hand.

MYSORE,
15th October 1902.

P. N. KRISHNAMURTI,
Dewan of Mysore.

RECEIPTS.

(*Preliminary.*)

Heads of Receipts	Final, 1900-01	Preliminary, 1901-02	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	98,31,374	97,78,075	—53,299
Salt	14,004	17,225	+3,221
Stamps	7,94,218	7,48,376	—45,842
Excise—			
(*a*) Arrack	17,32,274	16,76,483	—55,791
(*b*) Toddy	17,88,705	16,74,068	—1,14,637
(*c*) Miscellaneous	96,233	97,279	+1,046
Total Excise ...	36,17,212	34,47,830	—169,382
Sayer	3,10,347	3,53,015	+42,668
Mohatarfa	2,15,632	2,09,104	—6,528
Forests—			
(*a*) Sandalwood	7,64,553	10,15,120	+2,50,567
(*b*) Timber and Fuel	1,84,244	1,58,365	—25,879
(*c*) Other Forest items	3,00,512	2,50,966	—49,546
(*d*) Kheddas	8,980	1,816	—7,164
Total Forests ...	12,58,289	14,26,267	+1,67,978
Gold Mining—			
(*a*) Five per cent royalty	14,33,696	15,30,398	+96,702
(*b*) Prospecting license fees, premia on new leases granted, etc.	11,250	...	—11,250
Total Gold Mining ...	14,44,946	15,30,398	+85,452
Registration	1,24,684	1,17,191	—7,493
Amrit Mahal	11,542	31,302	+19,760
State Investments and Bank Deposits—			
(*a*) Interest on Government Securities ...	2,99,045	2,95,820	—3,225
(*b*) Interest on Deposits in the Madras Bank ...	20,963	...	—20,963
(*c*) Profit on Government of India Securities sold ...	...	...	...
Total State Investments and Bank Deposits ...	3,20,008	2,95,820	—24,188
Interest on Loans and Arrears of Revenue	84,081	62,890	—21,191
Law and Justice—			
Courts	53,709	53,153	—556
Jails	24,444	26,011	+1,567
Total Law and Justice ...	78,153	79,164	+1,011
Police	5,269	33,502	+28,233
Education	94,975	92,150	—2,825
Medical	28,974	28,576	—398
Scientific and Minor Departments	11,173	9,974	—1,199
General Administration—			
(*a*) Stationery and Printing	6,548	6,312	—236
(*b*) Miscelleous receipts of Government Houses ...	60,919	2,137	—58,782
Public Works	25,352	30,635	+5,283
Other items	1,82,836	1,67,803	—15,033
Grand Total ...	1,85,20,536	1,84,67,746	—52,790
State Railways—			
Revenue Account	6,50,786	4,95,237	—1,55,549
Refund of guaranteed interest	9,257	...	—9,257
Grand Total, including State Railways ...	1,91,80,579	1,89,62,983	—2,17,596

EXPENDITNRE.

(Preliminary.)

Heads of Expenditure	Final, 1900-01	Preliminary, 1901-02	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Subsidy	35,00,000	35,00,000	.....
Civil List	14,00,000	14,00,000	.....
Pensions to the Members of the Royal Family	1,60,000	2,40,000	+80,000
Political Pensions, including allowances in lieu of Jahgirs	90,893	80,934	—9,964
Total	51,50,898	52,20,934	+70,036
Refunds and Draw-backs—Irrigation Cess merged in Land Revenue	1,56,444	1,56,444	.....
Other items	68,266	68,965	+701
Total	2,24,708	2,25,409	+701
Land Revenue Charges—Deputy Commissioners and Establishments	1,98,265	1,90,483	—7,782
Sub- Division Officers and Establishments	29,944	27,185	—2,759
Assistant Commissioners and Establishments	95,770	89,330	—6,440
Taluk Establishments	3,98,215	3,94,255	—3,960
Survey and Settlement	1,58,643	1,62,550	+3,907
Inam	8,804	8,944	+140
Temporary and Permanent Remuneration of Village Officers	7,50,253	7,08,710	—41,543
Miscellaneous	63,269	47,423	—15,846
Total	17,03,163	16,28,880	—74,283
Stamps	32,013	35,455	+3,442
Excise	3,19,781	2,90,307	—29,474
Sayer	14,348	14,759	+411
Forests, including Elephant Kheddas	3,87,382	4,51,090	+63,708
Gold Mining	10,947	13,196	+2,249
Registration	73,591	75,232	+1,641
Amrit Mahal	33,072	32,632	—440
Total, including Refunds and Land Revenue Charges	27,99,005	27,66,960	—32,045
Interest—On Mysore Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs	95,113	1,07,950	+12,137
On Savings Bank Deposits	1,56,938	10,004	—1,46,934
On Charity Fund	16,326	14,855	—1,471
On Insurance Fund	18,619	22,109	+3,490
Refunds	144	35	—109
Total	2,87,140	1,54,953	—1,32,187
General Administration	5,29,161	4,86,047	—43,114
Law and Jutice—Courts	9,13,281	9,04,377	—8,904
Law and Jutice—Jails	1,08,463	1,12,425	+3,962
Police	9,65,965	9,62,952	—3,013
Education	6,53,328	6,83,758	+30,430
Muzrai	3,55,088	3,23,074	—32,014
Medical	4,29,059	4,88,383	+59,324
Government Houses	1,19,261	76,792	—42,469
Scientific and Minor Departments	2,82,624	3,29,881	+47,257
Total	43,56,230	43,67,689	+11,459
Miscellaneous charges—Superannuation Pensions, Gratutities, etc.	3,34,761	3,57,252	+22,491
Stationery and Printing	1,80,307	1,84,605	+4,298
Premia, etc, on Government of India Pro-Notes purchased	1,12,175	1,00,465	—11,710
Other items	9,32,829	5,00,255	—4,32,574
Total	15,60,072	11,42,577	—4,17,495
Plague	2,95,396	1,57,504	—1,37,892
Famine Relief	6,952	4,451	—2,501
Public Works, including Special Sanitary Works	25,82,600	25,31,441	—51,159
Army	10,57,749	14,01,450	+3,43,701
Grand Total	1,80,96,042	1,77,47,959	—3,48,083
State Railways—Interest on expended portion of Railway Capital of the Mysore Harihar line	8,65,326	7,04,860	—1,60,466
Other Railways Capital Account	1,75,293	79,681	—95,612
Total	10,40,619	7,84,541	—2,56,078
Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme	20,87,515	24,96,861	+4,09,346
Grand Total, including State Railways	2,12,24,176	2,10,29,361	—1,94,815

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1902-03.

Heads of Receipts	Accounts, 1900-01 (Final)	Prelimi-nary, 1901-02	Estimate, 1902-03	Heads of Expenditure	Accounts, 1900-01 (Final)	Prelimi-nary, 1901-02	Estimate, 1902-03
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue ...	98,31,374	98,60,000	97,50,000	1. Interest on Debt ...	95,113	1,08.000	50,000
II. Mining Royalty and Leases.	14,44,946	13,88,000	14,00.000	2. Interest on other Accounts	1,92,027	1,98,000	2,05,000
III. Forests	12,58,289	13,15,000	14,32,000	3. Refunds and Draw-backs...	68,264	82,000	1,00,000
IV. Excise	36,17,212	35,36,000	35,58,000	4. Land Revenue ..	18,59,607	18,19,000	18,98,000
V. Assessed Taxes ...	2,15,632	2,17,000	2,15,000	5. Forests	3,87,323	4,58,000	5,42,000
VI. Sayer Customs ...	3,10,347	3,23,000	3,30,000	6. Excise	3,19,782	2,95,000	3,21,000
VII. Salt	14,004	18,000	18,000	7. Sayer Customs ...	14,348	15,000	15,000
VIII. Stamps	7,94,218	7,92,000	8,00,000	8. Stamps	32,013	37,000	27,000
IX. Registration ...	1,24,684	1,25,000	1,22,000	9. Registration	73,591	75,000	79,000
X. Mint	.....	... ..	.....	10. Mint	.....	.....	.....
XI. General Administration.	67,467	9,000	8,000	11. General Administration...	8,28,729	7,34,000	7,00,000
				12. Palace	14,00,000	14,00,000	14,00,000
XII. Law and Justice ...	78,153	83,000	90,000	13. Law and Justice .	10,21,744	10,19,000	10,72,000
XIII. Police	5,269	16,000	5,000	14. Police	9,65,965	9,64,000	10,24,000
XIV. Education ...	94,975	94,000	99,000	15. Education	6,65,577	6,93,000	7,47,000
XV. Medical ...	28,974	25,000	14,000	16. Muzrai or Religious and Charitable Institutions.	3,55,087	3,33,000	3,30,000
XVI. Scientific and other Minor Depart-ments.	22,715	3,000	51,000	17. Medical	4,29,059	4,81,000	5,04 000
XVII. Interest... ...	84,081	78,000	81,000	18. Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	3,03,447	3,60,000	3,20,000
XVIII. Miscellaneous ...	1,68,343	176,000	1,40,000	19. Civil Furlough Allowances	619	17,000	.....
XIX. Military... ...	14,493	18,000	13,000	20. Allowances and Assign-ments under Treaties.	37,50,898	38,18,000	38,31,000
XX. Profit or Loss, Mysore Surplus Investment Account.	3,20,008	2,73,000	2,03,000	21. Superannuation and Compassionate Allowances.	3,34,761	3,39,000	4,06,000
XXI. *A.*—Public Works ...	24,313	27,000	26,000	22. Miscellaneous ...	12,45,506	5,22,000	7,02,000
XXI. *B.*—Sanitary ...	1,039	2,000	2,000	23. Military	10,57,748	13,58,000	14,20,000
XXII. State Railways ...	6,60,043	5,00,000	5,00,000	24. Profit or Loss, Mysore Surplus Investment Account.	1,12,175	99,000	1,00,000
XXIII. Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme.	.....	.....	18,00,000	25. *A.* Public Works ...	25,75,738	26,00,000	26,72,000
				25. *B.* Sanitary	6,861	49,000	12,000
				26. State Railways ...	10,40,619	7,58.000	8,50,000
				27. Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme.	20,87,515	26·00,000	7,73,000
Total Revenue and Receipts...	191,80,579	189,10,000	206,67,000	Total Expenditure ...	2,12,24,176	2,12,31,000	2,01,00,000